



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/176.422	10/21/98	MILK	G TI-24742

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MM92/0420

EXAMINER

BEREZNY.N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2823

DATE MAILED: 04/20/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/176,422

Applicant(s)

Wilk et al.

Examiner

Neal Berezny

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 1998.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
- ☐ received.
 - ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) _____.
 - ☐ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 14) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 15) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 16) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 17) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 18) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 19) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 120 as follows:

A. The second application (which is called a continuing application) must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the first application (the parent or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the continuing application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *In re Ahlbrecht*, 168 USPQ 293 (CCPA 1971).

Applicant claims priority to US 6,020,247, but the disclosure of the '247 patent does not disclose the claimed invention of the instant application.

B. Applicant's claim for domestic priority to the '247 patent under 35 USC 120 is denied for the reasons stated above. Applicant is required to partially cancel that portion of pre-amendment A, paper 3, dated 10/21/98, so as to remove the '247 patent from the priority statement.

Specification

2. The amendment filed 10/21/98 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment

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shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows:

A. The inclusions of ozone generators and a barrier discharge ozonizer on page 2 of the pre-amendment, to be inserted on p.9, ln.7 of the specifications, is not included in the original specifications and/or the original claims. Further, this material could later be used to further limit the claims and could possibly be the limitation that places the application in condition for allowance. Inclusion of such new matter is not permitted, unless through a continuation-in-part application, which the instant application is not.

B. Further applicant's amendment fails to include a statement asserting that no new matter has been added.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

A. On page 1, ln.24, 'high thickness uniformly' is unclear. Examiner suggests -- uniformity --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujishiro et al. (5,294,571) in combination with Nayar et al. (Electronic Letters, 2/1/90, vol.26, no.3). Fujishiro teaches forming a partially completed integrated circuit (IC), fig.2, el.1 and 9, where the substrate surface is cleaned, col.7, ln.8-12, and then exposed in an ozone ambient, col.4, ln.65-67, to form a gate oxide, el.6, and then forming a gate electrode over the gate oxide, el.7. Fujishiro fails to teach conducting the oxide growth at a stable below 200 °C. Nayar anticipates growing an ultra-thin gate oxides, by UV formed ozone ambient, for microelectronic use, p.206, bottom of first col., after a surface cleaning. Nayar teaches using various stable temperatures, see fig.2, during exposure to an ozone ambient to obtain a thin high-grade oxide. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Nayar with Fujishiro to form a low temperature gate oxide in Fujishiro's transistor by using stable temperatures, to form oxides of stable uniform thickness. Nayar provides the motivation to combine on page 205, col.1, start of paper, by pointing out the need to reduce the thermal budget, while maintaining control of the oxide growth rate, so as to avoid associated problems, such as wafer warpage and defect generation.

6. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujishiro and Nayar as applied to claim 18 above, and in view of Choquette et al. (5,275,687). In addition to the teaching described above Nayar also teaches the

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conversion of molecular oxygen to ozone with the use of UV light, see p.205, col.2, first two chemical equations. Also taught by Nayar in the same equations is the use of an inert ambient in addition to the ozone. Further, Fujishiro also teaches keeping the ozone plasma not at the Si surface, col.5, ln.28-40.

7. Fujishiro and Nayar appear not to specifically state that the Si surface should be atomically flat. Choquette teaches a process to create an atomically flat or smooth surface prior to the formation of a high quality epitaxial layer, see abstract. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Choquette with Fujishiro and Nayar to form an atomically flat Si surface prior to the formation of a very thin gate oxide layer. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to provide an atomically flat surface before forming a gate oxide that is only 2 or 3 atoms thick. Clearly a surface with deviations greater than 1 or 2 atoms thick would increase the likelihood of defects in the gate oxide resulting in an increase in the leakage current across the gate oxide layer.

8. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujishiro and Nayar as applied to claim 18 above, and in view of Cook et al. (5,194,397).

Fujishiro and Nayar appear not to specifically state that the cleaned surface, prior to oxidation, be hydrogen terminated. Cook teaches the art of hydrogen terminating an exposed Si surface, col.3, ln.39-49. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cook with Fujishiro and Nayar to hydrogen terminate the Si surface in order to passivate the surface to keep it clean and prevent unwanted or uncontrolled reaction

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with the silicon surface. This would help reduce defect densities in the subsequently formed gate oxide.

9. Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujishiro and Nayar as applied to claim 18 above, and in view of Faraone et al. (4,604,304) and Doklan et al. (4,851,370). Fujishiro and Nayar do not specifically teach the use of multiple layers of oxide for a thicker gate oxide layer. Faraone teaches forming a silicon layer on the first oxide and then oxidizing it for a thicker oxide, col.4, ln.39-42. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Faraone with Fujishiro and Nayar, to form a thicker two-layer gate oxide. Doklan teaches forming two oxide layers on top of each other to misalign the defects of each layer in order to reduce leakage current, thereby providing the motivation to combine Faraone and Doklan with Fujishiro and Nayar.

10. Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujishiro, Nayar, and Choquette as applied to claims 1-13 above, and further in view of Faraone et al. (4,604,304) and Doklan et al. (4,851,370). Fujishiro and Nayar do not specifically teach the use of multiple layers of oxide for a thicker gate oxide layer. Faraone teaches forming a silicon layer on the first oxide and then oxidizing it for a thicker oxide, col.4, ln.39-42. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Faraone with Fujishiro, Nayar, and Choquette, to form a thicker two-layer gate oxide. Doklan teaches forming two oxide layers on top of each other to misalign the

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defects of each layer in order to reduce leakage current, thereby providing the motivation to combine Faraone and Doklan with Fujishiro, Nayar, and Choquette.

CONCLUSION

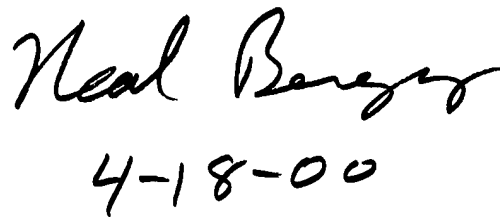
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Neal Berezny whose telephone number is (703) 305-1481. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 to 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy, can be reached at (703) 308-4918. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-7724.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



Brian Dutton
Primary Examiner



Neal Berezny

Patent Examiner

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